

A BRACONID PARASITE OF A PSOCID
(HYMENOPTERA)

By C. F. W. MUESEBECK, *U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.*

To my knowledge there is no authentic published record of the rearing of a species of Braconidae from any species of Psocoptera. Accordingly, I was extremely interested to examine a nice series of specimens of a braconid recently reared from a psocid by Dr. Kathryn M. Sommerman under conditions that left no room for doubt as to the host association. The parasite proved to be an undescribed species of the little known euphorine genus *Euphoriella* Ashmead. Only two Nearctic species of this genus have been described, and no host is known for either of these. The only published host record for any species of *Euphoriella* concerns *E. marica* Nixon, an African form which is reported to have been reared from nymphs of a species of the mirid genus *Sthenarus*. I am happy to name the new species described here for its discoverer.¹

***Euphoriella sommermanae*, new species**

Figure 1

Very similar to *incerta* (Ashmead), but the head is relatively smaller, with the temples not so broad, and is deep black rather than reddish brown; the mesoscutum is more uniformly, though sparsely, covered with setigerous punctures; the propodeum is more regularly areolated, and the abdominal petiole is less strongly sculptured.

Female.—Length about 1.3 mm. Head much wider than thorax but barely twice as wide as long; frons, vertex and temples smooth and shining; face with closely placed, very shallow punctures; malar space about one-half as long as basal width of mandible; clypeus smooth; eyes very large, wider than temples or face, situated low, their upper margins barely attaining level of median ocellus; antenna 14-segmented, about as long as head and thorax combined, the flagellum thickening a little toward apex; pedicel large, about as long as first flagellar segment.

Mesoscutum smooth and shining, evenly covered with widely spaced, small, setigerous punctures; sulcus before scutellum broad and deep, divided into two large pits by a low median longitudinal septum; scutellum convex, polished, propodeum completely areolated, but the carinae weak and sometimes difficult to follow clearly owing to irregular rugosity within the areas; legs rather short and moderately stout; last tarsal segment of anterior leg stout and longer than third and fourth tarsal segments combined.

Abdomen small, slender, petiolate; petiole very slender, longer than propodeum, a little arched, about as wide as apex as at base and very slightly the widest at the middle where the spiracles are situated, its surface weakly longitudinally aciculate from spiracles to apex; remainder of abdomen smooth and polished.

Black; clypeus and mandibles brown; scape, pedicel and basal flagellar segments yellowish; wings hyaline, stigma brown with a small pale spot at base; legs

¹See this number of the *Proceedings*, p. 149.—Ed.

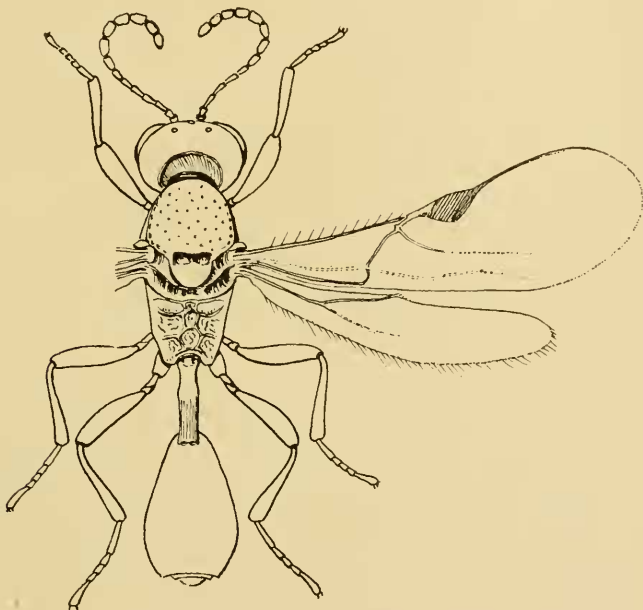
brownish yellow, the hind femora and tibiae, sometimes also the hind coxae and the anterior and middle femora, more or less infuscated.

Male.—Like the female except for its slightly wider face, longer malar space and more slender antennae.

Type.—United States National Museum No. 62982.

Type locality.—Mt. Carmel, Connecticut.

Described from 34 females and 10 males reared by Kathryn M. Sommerman from nymphs of the psocid *Anomopsocus amabilis* (Walsh).



Drawn by Arthur D. Cushman

Fig. 1: *Euphoriella sommermanae*, new species, female.

PARASITIZATION OF NYMPHAL AND ADULT PSOCIDS (PSOCOPTERA)

By KATHRYN M. SOMMERMAN, *U. S. Public Health Service, Anchorage, Alaska.*

Occasionally I have collected parasitized psocids, but until recently my attempts to rear the parasites to the adult stage, for identification, have been unsuccessful. Adults of a braconid, described earlier in this number of the *Proceedings* (p. 148) by C. F. W. Muesebeck as *Euphoriella sommermanae*, have been reared from *Anomopsocus amabilis* (Walsh); and some parasitic larvae, emerging from nymphs